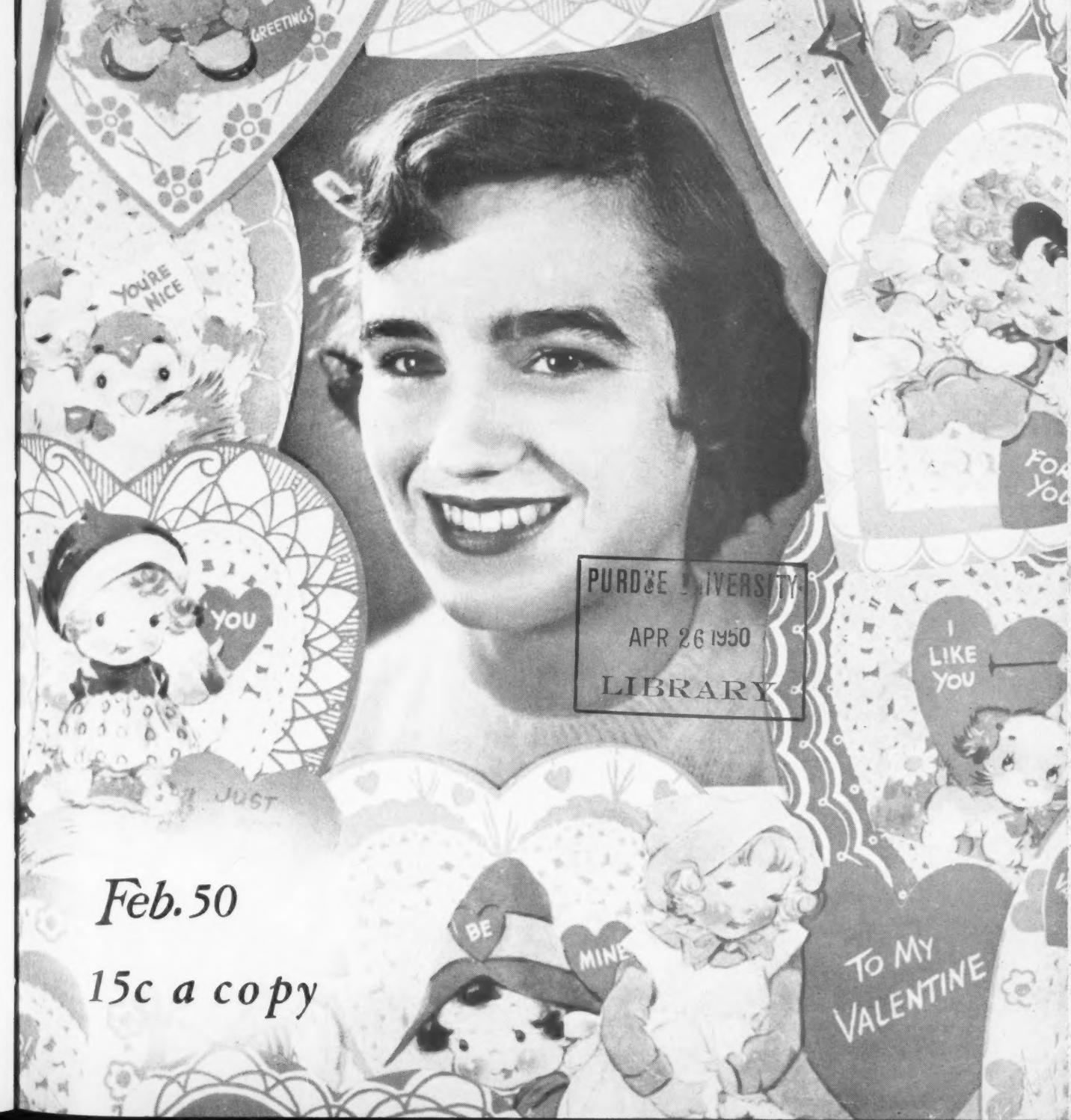


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The cornell countryman



Feb. 50

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"Nothing is stronger than
public opinion. Given the
facts, nothing is wiser."

On Competition

Hatch a good idea and you hatch competitors.

It works this way—to take General Electric as an example:

In 1934, the automatic blanket was initially developed by General Electric. Today there are twelve other companies making electric blankets in competition with G. E.

In 1935, General Electric first demonstrated fluorescent lamps to a group of Navy officers. In 1938, the first fluorescent lamps were offered for sale. Today they are being manufactured by a number of companies.

The first turbine-electric drive for ships was proposed and designed by G-E engineers. Today four companies in this country build this type of ship-propulsion equipment.

After several years of laboratory development, General Electric began production and sale of the Disposall kitchen-waste unit in 1935. Today fourteen other companies are in this field.

The first practical x-ray tube, developed at General Electric years ago, is now a highly competitive business for seven manufacturers.

In 1926, a practical household refrigerator with a hermetically sealed unit was put on the market by General Electric. Today 34 companies are manufacturing household refrigerators with hermetically sealed mechanisms.

* * *

Research and engineering snowplow the way, not only for new public conveniences, but also for new companies, new jobs.

There are 20% more businesses today than there were immediately after the war.

Industry furnishes over 10,000,000 more jobs than ten years ago.

The average family owns more and better products of industry than ten years ago.

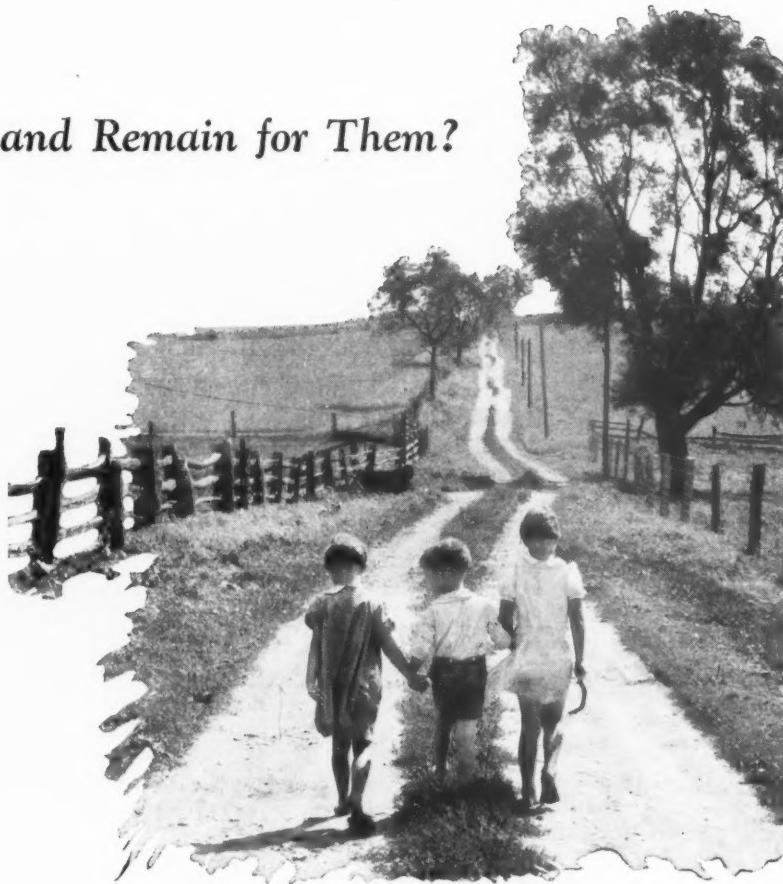
Any American company that plows back money into research and engineering development makes new business not only for itself, but for others.

The economy that does most to foster competition is the one that makes easiest the establishment and growth of business.

You can put your confidence in—

GENERAL  **ELECTRIC**

Shall the Land Remain for Them?



The answer to this question lies largely with those who till the soil—with farmers who plow . . . and plant . . . and reap.

But the task is not alone for them. In the final analysis, some responsibility belongs to the other four-fifths of our population who also live from the land. They can seek to understand soil conservation, and strive to help build public sentiment for the preservation of land and water resources. This implies correcting wasteful habits of the past.

John Deere believes soil conservation is vital to the nation's welfare. The land is *your* source of livelihood, too. Fight to preserve it, as you would fight to preserve your freedoms.

JOHN DEERE



MOLINE, ILLINOIS

For More than 110 Years



**BEACON
COMPLETE
STARTER**

★ **FASTER CHICK GROWTH...FEATHERS TOO
....on LESS feed!**

★ Chicks tend to grow fast in the first few weeks—and Beacon Complete Starter is formulated to help encourage this growth.

★ Beacon's 25% protein, low fibre and high biological efficiency means economy and fast growth! Helps develop excellent feathering, too—even in hot weather.

LET'S LOOK AT THE RECORD!

Records show that birds of many Beacon users average well below 3 pounds of feed per pound of meat at weights of 4 pounds and over, per bird, at 9 to 12 weeks of age. More—there'll be fewer "barebacks." Feather pulling and cannibalism—so frequently seen with higher corn base rations—are discouraged.

AFTER BEACON STARTER

After Beacon Starter has produced its fine results—keep up the good work! For BROILERS switch to Beacon Broiler Feed at 6 weeks. For LAYERS add grain at 7 weeks—switch to Beacon 70/30 Feeding Plan after 12th week.



*Green stars
on sulfquinoline
feed bags.

THE **BEACON** MILLING CO. INC.
CAYUGA, N. Y.

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OUR COVER—Please turn to page 11 for the story on our cover girl for the valentine month issue. A freshman in Home Economics, this girl is our "ideal Cornell coed." What say you?

The Cornell Countryman

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Vol. XLVII—No. 5



Up to Us--

The Brannan Plan--or What?

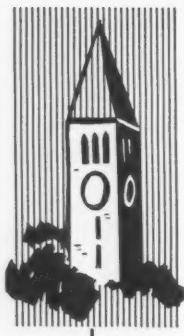
If you haven't already done so, you should read "The Road Ahead" in the February issue of the *Reader's Digest*.

Mr. Flynn, author of this article which is an abbreviation of his book, paints with vivid and unmistakable likenings, the picture of America taking the same route down which Great Britain has been traveling so fast since the war, and which has resulted in failure for her socialist system of government. The only prop Britain has left in her socialist economy, according to Mr. Flynn, is the money pouring in from capitalist America. Without it her government would immediately collapse.

This article also points out that in England, production quotas, wages, credit and many other items vital to a system of private enterprise are now under the finger of the government. Does that sound familiar? Isn't that what we hear from Washington more and more today? Already under this socializing influence in America is our banking system, our electrical power supply, and, increasingly, our medicine. "While these are promoted separately," says Mr. Flynn, "The fact is that each is intended to liquidate some sector of the private-enterprise system and expand the area of socialism."

The approach to a "Planned Economy" which comes nearest to the farmer is, of course, the Brannan Plan, sponsored by the Secretary of Agriculture. Under our present support program the government has been pegging prices of some crops to provide high prices for farmers, but the harassed housewife has been crying out in anguish.

"To meet this situation the gov-
(Continued on page 20)



Ithaca, New York

February, 1950

Dear New York Farmer:

This is an invitation to you and your family to attend the 39th Annual Farm and Home Week at Cornell University, March 20-24.

This year more than 500 events -- demonstrations, exhibits, motion pictures, speeches, contests -- are scheduled for you. One-day visitors will find the program designed especially for them, with many topics repeated daily. Accommodations will be available in neighboring communities for those who plan to stay longer.

Scores of subjects from dress designing and baby feeding to new field equipment and conservation practices will be covered during the week long program.

This Farm and Home Week belongs to you. It is your opportunity to find out what's new in agriculture and homemaking.

Sincerely yours,

**The State Colleges
at Cornell University**



"Tripod" and the County Fair

In which we follow the travels of a Cornell Co-ed and her unusual friend

by Mary Farrell '51

COME in and see cute little, wonderful, amazing, Tripod, the three legged calf, alive and in person. He is the real thing. See for yourself—only 16 cents to look at Tripod for as long as you care to stay."

Here we were, with tent pitched and display signs arrayed right on the midway of a full-fledged week-long county fair. Across the way, the "funny old fun house" was roaring out gigantic laughs which threatened to deafen us and made our little tent quake. The crowds poured by all day, a smattering of them taking passing notice of us, and only occasionally stopping. Few would believe our story.

Walking Tripod

We were just two college students, brother and sister, getting plenty of experience in human nature. We were not disappointed, for in a week's time we truly believed that we had "seen everything."

Tripod started it all by being born. And not only that—being born with three legs instead of four. His life would no doubt have ended much sooner on the veal market had he possessed his full complement of limbs for he had no pedigree or famous ancestry. Tripod was just another bull calf on an already overcrowded bull market.

It was on March 21, 1949, that a neighbor, a cattle dealer by trade, called me on the phone to come and see an unusual sight. With misgivings as to what unusual sight in his trade could be of interest to me, I went. Mr. Mendel pointed into the interior of his truck. To my amazement I saw a calf with only three legs—the fourth was just not there.



MARY AND TRIPOD

I had to bring the baby home. Bob, my brother, commented on the "tripod" effect and thus he had a name. We had given no thought as to what we might do with the calf. But before I could decide anything, I had to nurse him through three months of pneumonia and two infections. He survived in spite of misgivings of veterinarians and gained rapidly in weight and stature.

Off To The Fair

The decision to "exhibit" him at the Dutchess County Fair was more or less spontaneous. You think of a three legged calf as an oddity found on a midway but the idea had not occurred to us. It was our county agent who suggested it to us and probably much to his surprise as well as to many another's, we decided to give it a try.

We got kind treatment all along the line. Superintendent of grounds at the fair, Dick Murray, gave us a plot of ground on the midway. There my brother and I pitched our tent, a small 6x6 affair. We had Tripod fenced off along the back side, well bedded down and with plenty of fresh hay and water. He was supremely happy and at peace with the world during the entire performance, never refusing to rise to show his infirmity nor minding the petting hands of the onlookers.

State Troopers Visit

Many of the people who passed by clearly thought that no such thing as a three legged calf existed behind the tent flap and some expressed this belief openly to us. Others gave it a try obviously expecting to be cheated. We received numerous commendations on our honesty from those who entered doubting and left marveling and satisfied.

State troopers were our best advertisement. When they would enter, and we let them in free, the curious would pay to get in to see what was going to happen. This subterfuge was successful on a number of occasions.

Tired Barkers

The other midway showmen were very nice to us and even gave us free advertisements on their loud-speaking systems. Over in the cattle barns we had some allies in Warren Wigsten and Winn Hunt. Winn gave us milk for Tripod, and both put in a good word for us in sending business our way.

After a week of barking a freak show, we had had enough. We arrived home a tired, dirty but thoroughly happy pair. It had been an experience indeed and one never to be forgotten.

As for Tripod, he is getting to be more and more of a question. Physically he is in fine shape and can walk and run despite his handicap. We have had offers of money for him, but none of them have seemed enough to warrant selling him. His future is rather insecure of course; my private wish is that at this time next year, he may be just as healthy and still just as much mine as he is today.

The Department That Doesn't Exist

A man, a need, and a rapidly expanding field make this "department" an important cog in today's agriculture.

GOT a couple of minutes? You have? Good. Pick up a copy of the bulletin of the College of Agriculture. Now turn to the listing of courses. Okay. Look for the department of vegetable breeding. What? You can't find it? Well, don't look again. That was only a poor excuse to tell you about the department that doesn't exist—on paper.

The vegetable breeding department consists of one man, Dr. Henry Munger, and his assistants. As the name might imply, the department is a cross between plant breeding and vegetable crops. Dr. Munger conducts his program under both departments.

Corn and Burbank

To most people, the words plant breeding conjure up two visions: hybrid corn and Luther Burbank. Needless to say, this field is concerned with much more than corn hybrids. And Burbank is only one man among many. Furthermore, it is not a matter of pulling magnificent new varieties out of a hat, in the romanticized Burbank style. Plant breeding is a painstaking, precise series of crossing, back-crossing, and selection. It may take years to develop an improved variety. Failure is not uncommon; the work is often tedious.

The vegetable breeding program at Cornell is based on eight cash crops: dry and snap beans, onions, tomatoes, cabbage, celery, cucumbers and muskmelons.

Dr. Munger, who conducts the project, was born in Ames, Iowa in 1916. At an early age, he and his parents returned to their home farm near Byron, New York in Genesee County. He studied veg crops and plant breeding at Cornell, graduating in 1936. He went on to Ohio

State for a Master's Degree, and returned to Cornell for his Ph.D. Then followed an appointment to the faculty in December, 1942.

Upon taking up his duties, Dr. Munger surveyed the vegetable crop situation in New York, deciding to focus his attention upon the existing gaps in research: to concentrate upon those crops whose problems were being neglected.

After seven years, Dr. Munger has already produced some notable results. One of the first products to be released to seedmen was the cucumber, Yorkstate Pickling. Its value is due to mosaic resistance. Favorable reports from 1949 trials forecast a bright future for it commercially this year.

Other successful work has been done with snap beans in developing a variety resistant to halo blight, anthracnose, and mosaic, and tolerant to root rot.



Dr. Henry Munger, the man responsible for the vegetable breeding program at Cornell.

Most of the breeding work is carried on in the plant breeding and vegetable crops greenhouses and on several plots in and around Varna, a small village on the Dryden Road. Dr. Munger also uses a plot in the vegetable crops gardens at East Ithaca and one in the garden behind Rice Hall near Beebe Lake. Through the cooperation of county agents and farmers throughout the

by Ed Ryder '51

state, the use of other spots is obtained. More specifically, celery is grown on Wayne County muck, and onions on muck near Elba and in Orange County. Various growers permit use of their fields for tomato, bean, and cabbage testing.

Cooperation plays an important role in the work. As mentioned, county agents and farmers aid greatly in providing land. Many agents bring in specific current problems of vegetable farmers over the state. Finally, Dr. Munger works closely with men in other departments, in the Geneva Experiment Station and here in Ithaca.

After seven years, Dr. Munger's efforts have started coming to full flower. In the near and not-so-near future, other developments will be completed. These will include yellows resistant cabbage varieties, hybrid onions, a mosaic resistant dill type cucumber, and mosaic resistant pea beans.

The general objective of the vegetable breeding program is, of course, improvement of New York vegetable crop varieties to enable them to compete favorably with products from other vegetable areas of the United States. Accordingly, Dr. Munger hopes to release only those varieties which will survive the competition.

Release The Best

"We release something if we think it will find a place for itself for at least a few years," says Dr. Munger. "We run our own tests on it and form some idea as to its chances. If it looks good, we send out samples to growers and seedsmen and get reports from them."

"On the basis of these reports and tests, we will decide whether or not

(Continued on page 18)

A Glimpse Of The Old World

HOW would you like to have your farm miles away from your home, and to have to cover that distance every day in order to do your farm chores? Odd as it may seem, it happens in a large part of southeastern Europe, including the island of Cyprus. There the farmer sets out for his fields at dawn and from them at sunset—a distance of three or four miles. He is still following an old form of communal life with the customs of generations past.



Cyprus, in the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea.

The people of Cyprus have modernized their homes with electricity, they have built asphalt roads, yet they are still steeped in traditions and prejudices. The reasons are historical.

Cyprus Customs

A few thousand years ago people living in that part of the world had to care more about their own lives than anything else. Security was almost unknown. The farmer, living on his farm, was not secure from invaders and plunderers, and so dared not live alone. He formed the villages, and these he built in the most rocky parts of the country, leaving the more fertile land for cultivation. The farmer of Cyprus is still living in these villages. They have since been destroyed, rebuilt, and modernized. But the custom of the divided home and farm, which has long since served its purpose, remains as part of the

by George Georghiou '52

Old World with which Cyprus is content.

Other customs and traditions too, are still important in the lives of the villagers. The village priests still bless the wheat fields before harvest. The wedding is still a great event for the whole community. Everybody is invited to these weddings. The feasts and dances last four days. These banquets are a joy to those who can eat and drink much, for they get an opportunity to satisfy their greediness.

Coffee Shop Clubs

A typical village includes the homes of the villagers, the church, some stores, and a few coffee-shops. These coffee-shops are the "clubs" of the villagers. There you can get a cup of coffee for two cents and sit all evening if you please. As a matter of fact the owner of the coffee-shop wants his customers to stay long, because a crowd attracts still more people. If you order a glass of wine or beer, you'll get along with it a variety of snacks, such as tomato and cucumber slices, cheese, ham, olives, and fish. The whole order only costs from ten to twenty cents. With drinks so inexpensive, it is surprising to note the almost complete absence of drunkenness among the villagers.

The animals are also kept in the villages. They are mainly sheep and goats, kept for milk and meat. Sheep and goat milk are not well known in America, but they are delicious and worthwhile trying. During the day the flocks graze on the pasture or weeds in the fields.

There is one thing the old world is proud of. It is the beauty—ancient beauty—which is not inferior to the beauty of the New World. Walking out in the fields you may find yourself between white columns, remnants of an old Greek temple, or in front of a high castle built by the Shakespearian Othello



Author of "Glimpse of the Old World", George Georghiou '52 has injected a natural old world flavor into his short story of life in Cyprus, his island home in the Mediterranean Sea. George came to Cornell in 1948 to study entomology at Cornell under a scholarship provided by the British government.

His adaptation to America has been rapid and remarkable in its completeness. At ease in conversation with his excellent English, and at home with most of American customs of dress and manner, George has conquered our scholastic system to the tune of a high 80's average. His plans are to return to Cyprus upon graduation in accordance with his agreement for the chance to study in our country.

or some other knight of the Middle Ages. On a warm summer's day you may hear the song of a shepherd laying under an olive tree playing his flute. He will be playing a flute like that used by his ancestors 2500 years ago.

Modern Mood

The danger from unwelcome invaders does not exist any more. The farmer may return and live on his fields if he wants, though very few have done so. Most of them prefer their village, and the morning ride to the fields on horseback, donkey-back or cart. There are other than sentimental reasons that keep him in the village. There he can have electricity, and the nearness of the school and stores.

In the evening, when the shadows begin to fall, and the returning
(Continued on page 16)

Our Amazing Dr. Petry---

Botany? That's just the main attraction for this man whose broad knowledge and interests touch many many fields.



A SHORT gentleman with grey crewcut and beard, and dressed in white coveralls followed two official-looking assistants into Plant Science 233. The assistants continued on out of the room, leaving papers and large fungi on the desk. The distinguished gentleman momentarily surveyed the latest crop of students and then began the first lecture in Botany I.

Since then the coveralls have given way to well tailored English worsteds and a gold watch chain across the vest. The subject matter has changed from the marking system and cuts to botany—and any number of related subjects.

'Get The Point'

Lectures begin with a few slight coughs or knuckle raps on the table. His jingling coins stop and he moves along, driving home a fact with a sharp "Get the point," For the few sleepers, deathly silence and a faintly amused and patient stare from the desk shock them from their reverie. The majority listen and learn some of the amazing relationships between Cape Codder's views of tourists, old touring cars, cod fishing, and—botany. Movies are the last thing that will ever appear in a botany lecture. Professor Petry

firmly believes that the antics of people in the films attract more attention than the subject matter.

Outside of class he invites anyone interested to take part in field trips and Friday night discussions. His only restrictions are that women, politics, and religion shall not enter the conversation, and that all cameras will be confiscated on field trips. The student who follows him on a trip soon finds that the professor is also a mountain climber. Only the experienced have the energy left to follow him up cliffs in search of specimens.

It was never the youthful Loren Petry's intention to study botany. He graduated from Earlham College as a civil engineer and math major. Finding jobs in the field unavailable, he took up science and math teaching at an Urbana, Ohio high school. Botany gave him some trouble and a friend told him, "If you are going to teach botany you have to know something about it." Those words sent him to the University of Chicago to learn just that. Scholarships, assistantships, and a fellowship stretched his original one year to four, and he finished with Master's and Doctor's degrees. He spent the next ten years at Syracuse University where he

by Brooks B. Mills '53

rose from instructor to Professor of Botany. In 1925 he came to Cornell in that position. Here he teaches General Botany and several graduate school paleobotany courses. From 1933 to 1944 he headed the University's summer sessions.

His interests do not stop at this. He has done research in paleobotany, and the study of fossil plants. Searches for fossils and plant specimens have led him over most of North America and Canada. Several positions with the Botanical and Paleobotanical Societies attest to his work and accomplishments.

Flying High

When not traveling or mountain climbing after fossils, he sails off Cape Cod. Aviation first attracted his attention in the early 1920's. He became interested in gliding when a friend told him about the Germans who were training their future air force in gliders. He studied about them and his interest spread through his family. He and his son helped found the Ithaca Gliding Club and Dr. Petry often acts as a judge at their meets. Although his son is a Captain with TWA and his daughter a former WASP and last year's Women's Glider Pilot Champion, he himself has never obtained a license. Other interests haven't given him the time, and he does not have far to go for a pilot when he wants to fly.

There are very few Cornellians who won't remember Professor Petry long after taking his General Botany course. His lectures are an insight into many interesting fields based on applications of botany. His anecdotes and illustrations make lectures enjoyable and effective learning. He leaves with his many listeners a lasting understanding of the basic hows and whys of the plant world, born of the realization that here is a great teacher—and student—of nature.



DOINGS OF THE HOMECONS

'The Stimulus Girls'

by Jane Wigsten '50

THIS piece might be headed "How to Judge Apple Pies in One Easy Lesson," or "What Every Extension Agent Should Know About Gas Tanks," but these titles would scarcely begin to cover the topics in which we are receiving first hand experience. We are the "Stimulus Girls," Cornell Home Economics seniors, wished on the Extension Service in Ontario County for the fall term 1949-50.

As part of our training for home demonstration work upon graduation, we had an opportunity to actually see and do extension work under the guidance of experienced veterans. They called us "stimulus girls" because our contribution was supposedly to have a "stimulating" effect upon their activities.

It must first be recorded that Ontario County is most outstanding in many respects—not the least of these being their good fortune in having patient, long suffering extension agents. The second point in their favor is the presence of a sense of humor—most necessary for continued sanity when dealing with our well-intentioned, but frequently mis-placed efforts. And finally I would note the good faith of the extension members—for the enrollment has not sharply diminished since our arrival two months ago, nor have there been any rumors of mutiny in spite of continued work by "those girls from Cornell."

Office-Home

Upon our arrival at the county seat in Canandaigua, we were first shown our private office—as private, that is, as two pasteboard walls reaching but half-way to the ceiling can ever make an office. Its location insures our constant con-

tact with county goings-on, as it is built in the corner of the county court room—right beside the judge's bench.

As befit our Home Economics training, we sought to give our office that "lived in" look. We added pictures, books, and a brass spittoon carefully removed from the grand jury room to a place of honor in our cubicle.

But now, after two month's intensive on-the-job extension behind us, we would like to record the following views on this business.

It's Not Easy

We early reached the agreement that an extension agent must be at least one-half pack horse. Extending means carrying the ironing board and the suitcase of materials to the meeting place. It means doing the shopping and food preparation for a dinner for forty guests, or setting up the tables and chairs for a meeting of one hundred women. And not only must one do these things, but combine with them a

perpetual stage-front appearance.

We should also suggest for any Home Economics student considering such a vocation, a knowledge of the "Art of Reading Gas Tank Indicator Needles." This training will lessen the chance of finding the tank empty when half-way home from an evening 4-H or Home Bureau meeting. Our curriculum contained no such course, unfortunately, and we became aware of our education's weak spots painfully soon.

Pie-Eyed

And who would think that an apple pie could be a problem? We were naive enough to think that apple pies came in ones, or twos at the most, to be eaten at dinnertime. Instead we found ourselves faced with twenty-one of them—all lined up for judging. We took on the job, but an hour and a half later we had sampled much too much pie to care if we saw another for many days.

The need for a sense of humor—and a hard head—also became quickly apparent to us. In our work with the 4-H Department's activities, we often were in on the doings

(Continued on page 16)



Two "stimulus girls", Rita Kennedy, center, and Jane Wigsten, right, look over an important piece of extension equipment in the Ontario County office.

Introducing . . .



Rich '51

MIDGE

FOUR years ago at Freshman Camp, Midge Downey took stock of herself and her life and made a plan for the future. Her plan embodies Midge's (her real name happens to be Mildred) happy combination of high ideals, practicality, and foresight. She concluded that a well-balanced life should be like a square, with no side over-emphasized, none neglected.

One cornerstone of Midge's balanced square is her vocation. Always interested in home ec, she has carefully narrowed the list of possible careers and arrived at home economics education in the secondary schools as her best bet.

Religion plays an important part in Midge's life, and she has been active in young people's groups, and church conferences. At present she is chairman of the Campus Conference on Religion, an outstanding yearly project of the CURW.

Of course physical well-being is a necessity in every happy life, and Midge has become proficient in several sports, participated in YWCA work, and has been a camp counselor several summers.

Her social life and recreation is the fourth of the cornerstones, and here Midge has developed her qualities of leadership and initiative. Her list of activities include: former Frosh Club advisor, former secretary of CURW, '48 director of the Women's Freshman Camp, VP at Clara Dickson, former dorm presi-

dent of Comstock A, and membership in Delta Gamma sorority.

Midge loves to cook, and she's good too. Her only weakness is that she would rather try variations of her own than follow a recipe. Midge has, it seems, found a top-notch recipe for a successful life at Cornell and for the days after her college career.

S.S.

BOB CALL

THE snow is falling these days and Bob Call is supremely happy. Bob has been waiting all winter for a real snowfall, not only because he likes to ski himself, but because he is manager of the ski team and upon his shoulders falls the obligation of scheduling Cornell's meets. This winter the job has been no fun. There hasn't been any snow.

Bob has always been interested in skiing while at Cornell, but not to the exclusion of some one hundred other activities of a varied nature. For example, Bob was for two years a horn player in the Big Red band. Too, he is a member of the pilots club and has his pilot's license. On the ag campus he has served for the past two years on the Ag-Domecon Council, a capable committee head on many occasions; is a member of the Round-Up Club and Wesley Foundation. He is also a member of Alpha Zeta, honorary ag fraternity, and was

elected to Ho-Nun-De-Kah society last spring for his outstanding participation in extracurricular activities. Also worthy of mention was the fact that Bob made the finals of the Eastman speaking stage last spring during Farm and Home Week.

All of these activities entered into with characteristic energy and drive have not kept Bob from earning a good share of his way through college. A veteran of over two years in the Navy as electronic technician, Bob supplemented his veterans income with work on the steam tables in Balch, Home Economics cafeteria jobs, Stewardship at Alpha Zeta during his junior year, and paper grading from time to time in Warren Hall.

Bob comes from a family of Cornellians and planned on coming to Cornell for many years. His father is a member of the Class of '22 and three sisters have graduated before him in recent years. Now brother Dick is a sophomore and the youngest of the family, Dave, will be along next year in all probability.

One ag student who knows definitely that he is going back to the home farm, Bob will, with the energy and hard work always evidenced while at Cornell, become an outstanding farmer in our state.

W.W.



Rich '51

BOB

Your Friends



Dygart '50

PEG

Peg Thompson arrived at Cornell in September 1946 after being accepted twice, which must be some kind of a record. At first she turned down Cornell in favor of a secretarial job in her home town, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. A year later she re-applied and was accepted again.

Here on the hill Peg soon entered the maze of extracurricular activities. In her freshman year she worked on the Willard Straight Social Committee and then served as its co-chairman. She was elected historian of the class of '50. Later she became a member of Linx, the organization of women frosh camp counselors.

Meanwhile, Peg served on the Ag-Domecon Council for two years. She worked hard in Delta Gamma activities, too, acting as rushing chairman and representative on the Pan-Hellenic Council. Somehow on the side Peg has found time to hold two part-time jobs.

At present Peg is especially interested in her work on the Willard Straight Board of Managers. She states that the most valuable of all her activities has been helping with the coordination of all the committees and various functions of the Straight. Because of her scholarship and leadership Peg has been elected to Mortar Board, Omicron Nu, and Pi Lambda Theta.

Given the chance, Peg would talk to everyone on the merits of teach-

ing home economics and her enthusiasm is infectious. Much of Peg's enthusiasm results from her experiences in practice teaching last term. While discussing the teaching field in general, Peg felt it was unfortunate that more students weren't interested in it. She finds it worthwhile and rewarding. When she starts her formal teaching career next fall, Peg hopes it will be in a central school, far away from the big city. An urban gal herself, Peg doesn't want to miss anything on the rural side of life. J.J.

LET HOWARD

MANY of us expect to get our bearings as to what the future may offer after we arrive within Cornell's walls. Not so with Lester ("Let" for short) Howard, who came here with a well established desire to major in extension and to go into the extension field upon graduation.

Let is a few years older than many of the class of '50. He spent several years overseas during the war and had, before coming to Cornell, some experience in extension work as a farm checker and in a Carnation Milk Company laboratory. He also had, of course, a solid farm background.

Knowing of Let's overseas service and his basic knowledge of agriculture, we asked him about his

(Continued on page 16)



Pringle '53

LET

Our Cover Girl

WE ARE bringing to our interview page this issue a freshman in Home Economics, Ann Gleason. Our cover subject for St. Valentine month, we think she typifies what most of us look for in a coed at Cornell.

Ann's extracurricular career got off to a swift start early last fall, when she was elected freshman representative on the Ag-Dom Council. Soon afterwards she became a member of the hardworking Dickson social committee, and then joined "Cornell Shows," with which she has already participated in a program given at the Biggs Memorial Hospital.

Ann's special hobby and first love is singing. She is a member of the Newman Club and A cappella choirs, and was recently elected songleader by the freshmen women. Along with her singing, this versatile newcomer also plays the piano and dances, and her snappy soft-shoe dance was a high spot of the Frosh Weekend variety show.

All this is not new to Ann. Back in high school at LeRoy, she was secretary of the Student Council, president of the school dramatic club, soloist in the choral group, and a cheerleader. With this background, plus a friendly, engaging personality, she's well prepared to do a good job in her many activities.

As a child development major, Ann is preparing for nursery school work. She's already obtained some experience along this line through

(Continued on page 16)

ALUMNOTES

1910

A. L. Thompson still owns Thompson's Dairy in Washington, D. C. *F. E. Rogers* from the class of '15 is in the business with him.

1913

John S. Clark is managing Caumsett Farm as well as ever at Huntington, Long Island.

Winifred DeWilson runs his coal business in Napanee, Ontario. It is reported that he is the local barrister.

1913-1914

G. S. "Gammie" Rose is still managing the Creamery Package Mfg. Company. His home address is 226 Rothglen Road, Philadelphia, Pa. Gammie's son, Bill, is a senior in the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell and is planning on graduate work.

1914

Buddy Whipple is keeping up his farm in Lebanon, New Hampshire, a town just outside of Hanover.

1915

Larry Benson, owner of a coal business in Tonawanda, N.Y. died recently from asphyxiation by coal gas. He had been a bachelor.

Kirk Rulison has retired as Treasurer of American Airlines and is now living on a small farm in Caversville, Bucks County, Pa.

1916

Gertrude Bates became the director of the nursery service at Clifton Springs Sanitorium in New York this January.

1926

John Marshall recently went with the Creamery Package Mfg. Company in Chicago. He was Secretary of the Metropolitan Milk Dealers Association in New York City.

1938

Jean Benham, wife of Will Marhsing, is Home Demonstrator for G. E. Supply Corporation in Newark, N. Y.

1945

Nancy Faesil, now Mrs. William Zullock, is a laboratory assistant at Iowa State College.

Louise Grien (Mrs. T. Richards, Jr.) is the home economics teacher in Ithaca High School.

1946

Barbara Bayer in March, 1949, was appointed laboratory technician at the N. Y. State Health Department in Albany.

Jean Davis is doing her work well for the U. S. Army at Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington.

Joan Dillenberg is a case worker for the Children's Home Society in Los Angeles, California.

1947

Mary Coble is staff dietitian for Veterans' Administration in Martinsburg, West Virginia.

1948

Janet Aldrich was married September 3 to Ronald Linderman. She teaches home ec. in McLean, N.Y.

Carmel Along is an instructor of a Food and Nutrition class at St. Joseph College, West Hartford, Conn.

Mary Daniels, who became Mrs. Sanford on August 21, 1949, has a position as assistant clothing analyst for Montgomery Ward and Company in New York City.

Ann Donnelly is training aspiring nutritionists for the New York Department of Health in Albany.

Marilyn Farnham married Richard Isler recently. She is head teacher at the Bethlehem Day Nursery in New York City.

Claire Girard is the Secretary of the American Nursing Association, New York City.

1949

Pat Adams is assistant home director in Westchester County; headquarters, White Plains, N. Y.

Ruth Ayres, who was the lunchroom manager here under the board of education, married Paul Gillen on October 29.

Helene Banta is student dietitian at Stauffer Corporation, Cleveland.

Rosemary Eastman is in training for the job of dietitian at Alleghany General Hospital in Pittsburgh.

Virginia Elliot is the Assistant County 4-H Agent in Cayuga County.

Betty May Greening teaches youngsters, and not-so-youngsters

home ec. in Freeport, Long Island, Junior and Senior High Schools.



Up from the bottom of the pile of Letters to the Editor which deluge office daily, came this interesting note from Arthur Lisack, a student who graduated in Agriculture in 1943. Art was Treasurer and Business Manager of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN in his college days and so still maintains an interest in the publication.

He has what is probably a truly unique story for a graduate of the College of Agriculture.

After leaving Cornell where he majored in rural education, Art taught in Sherwood High School. A year later, his father's illness brought him back to the farm and he has been there ever since—A rather typical story to say the least. But then Art took up painting; and after just five years has exhibited in two national professional shows where the works accepted were subject to jury selection. One of these was an opaque water color "Kitchen Pump" and the other "Spring Cleaning" showing his Dad butchering in the orchard.

The Lisacks have a very large and productive dairy and vegetable farm in Goshen, near Middletown,

(Continued on page 16)

Good Feed Makes Cheap Feed



**Every Ton Of Feed Produced On
The Farm Is One Less Ton To Buy**

THERE never was a year when a careful job of crop planning and production was more important than it is in 1950. Every additional bushel of grain or bale of hay produced on the farm cuts down the need for purchased feeds.

Quality Seed for Better Crops. Seed is only one of a number of requirements necessary to produce a good crop. However, it is an important factor, for to a great extent, the quality of the seed purchased determines the crop yield. When based on results obtained, high quality seed is always the cheapest to use.

The cash outlay for good seed required to produce one ton of mixed hay is 75¢ to \$1.00 depending upon seeding rates. The seed cost for one ton of good corn silage is 10¢ to 15¢ depending upon yield and seeding rate.

G.L.F. seed is purchased in the best seed producing Northern states and only seed adapted to Northeastern farms is offered to farmers. All G.L.F. seed is processed in well-equipped plants by trained men and everything

possible is done to make sure it will give the best results on your farm.

THIS IS THE YEAR TO BUY SEED EARLY.

Seed markets have been strong, supplies of certain varieties are limited and the demand is high. If you are planning to grow a large amount of your dairy feed, it will be just plain good business to get your seed supply early. You will be protecting yourself in two ways:

1. You will have on hand the amount and variety you want when you want it.
2. You will avoid any further price increases that may come later in the season.

is also used to handle seed which eliminates the need for a special retail seed service.

This procurement and distribution system coupled with thousands of farmers pooling their seed orders through G.L.F. results in the lowest price possible for quality seed.

Seed Cars have been rolling toward Service Agencies all over G.L.F. territory. Check with your Agent Buyer or Store Manager about your needs today. He knows G.L.F. seed and because he makes it his business to know local farming conditions, he will be able to help you select the right G.L.F. seed for your farm.

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High Quality—Lower Costs. Low cost procurement is possible in G.L.F. because of the wide coverage of seed areas by G.L.F. seed buyers who know where the best crops are located and buy crops from year to year in large quantities. The economical system set up by farmers to handle feed in G.L.F.

Good fertilizer goes hand in hand with good seed to produce bigger and better crops. G.L.F. fertilizers are manufactured from the highest quality materials and formulated in accordance with the latest scientific information available.

G.L.F. SEED... *The Standard of Quality*

What's News



All-Ag Day A Great Success

All-Ag Day at the Straight was by any standards a success. Crowds during the entire day gathered around the exhibits in amazement and in approval. The baby chicks, hatching before the eyes of students never exposed to the wonders of new life, kept their tiny incubator surrounded all day long.

The Ag Engineering club displayed a tractor and movies, the 4-H and Veg Crops clubs used buzzer questioners. Ag Agents came out with an attractive pictorial display and Round-Up put on a judging contest. Floriculture added floral arrangements. Nearly every club on the Ag campus had some contribu-

tion to make and the whole show quite astounded everyone.

It is reported that Willard Straight is seriously considering making "Straight to the Country" a two day affair to give more students a chance to see the show. That is a good idea and should be carried out. Cooperation among all students on the Cornell campus passed another milestone with the success of All-Ag Day January 13.

Announcing

Farm and Home Week Committee Chairmen

Chairman Doug Dodds

Ass't. Chairman Homer Sands

Arrangements Pete Coates
Vic Bitter

Attendance George Bassett
Art Ives

Information and Checking
Lloyd Hayner
Wendell Chamberlain

News James Lawrence

Ushering Bob Hindmarsh
Harry Schwarzweller

Registration Bill Stalder
Don Burton

On The Campus Beat

Introducing-- Omicron Nu

Omicron Nu is an honorary society in Home Economics intended to recognize and promote scholarship, leadership, and research. Organized in 1929 at Cornell, the chapter now numbers 60 members. Many professors in Home Economics are on its roster in addition to graduate students and outstanding undergraduates in the college. Undergraduate membership requires an average of above 82 and consideration is given to all phases of a student's development in making selections.

The activities of Omicron Nu are varied and many have a service aspect to them. During the 1950 Farm and Home Week for example, the student lunchroom will be run jointly by the Home Economics Club and O. N. Each year the officers of the organization speak to the orientation classes on the requirements and purposes of the society. Programs for promoting Home Economics in high schools are laid, recently with emphasis on movies. Every spring an open house is held to show visitors what is being done in home economy research.

National Omicron Nu holds a convention every two years, and last year our delegate, Lois Ongley, journeyed to Kansas where dele-

(Continued on page 18)



Students look over two of the exhibits in Willard Straight Hall, January 13. On the left is the COUNTRYMAN booth with Brooks Mills seated and in charge. Viewing the charts can be seen Let Howard and Ed Knapp. On the right is part of the Ag Engineering display, one of the features of the show.

NOW A *Power* FORAGE HARVEST



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America's heaviest tonnage crop is forage. Now an economical, completely mechanized system takes the hard pitchfork labor out of handling all forage crops—green, wilted or dry.

Allis-Chalmers introduces two new companion machines, a Forage Harvester and a Forage Blower. Operated by a full 2-plow tractor with power take-off, the Forage Harvester is actually three machines in one:

A DIRECT-CUT HARVESTER for cutting and chopping grass and legumes for silage, and corn stalks for stover.

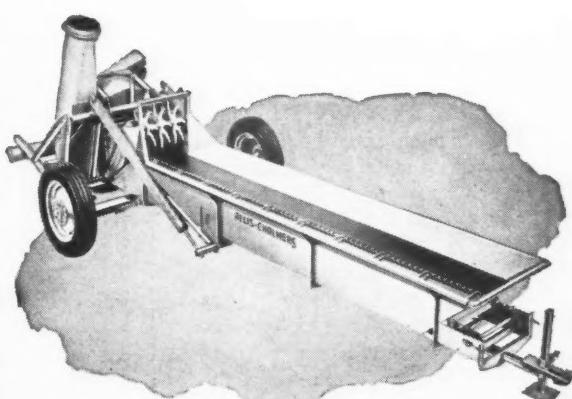
A WINDROW HARVESTER with pick-up mechanism, for chopping wilted or dry hay, combined straw, or roughage for bedding.

A ROW-CROP HARVESTER for cutting and chopping corn, sorghums, and other tall row crops.

You purchase one base machine, plus any or all of the three attachments.

With the new 3-in-1 Forage Harvester and Forage Blower, power takes the crop all the way from field to storage. Moderately priced, they make home ownership practical for the individual family farm

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- Positive feeding, air-blast delivery



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Glimpse of The Old World

(Continued from page 7)



Still typical of rural Cyprus is this wagon and team of oxen.

flocks raise a golden cloud of dust to the skies, he sets out for his home. The day's work is over. Like every farmer in the world, he is content, happy, and satisfied.

"The Stimulus Girls"

(Continued from page 9)

of the county 4-H Club Council, composed of older club members. During recreation periods their stunts ran from welding electric cow prodders, to obtaining a strand of hair from a Cornell coed's head. This latter requirement narrowed the field of eligibility so drastically that Rita and I were left holding our heads—wondering what hit us.

But we do not wish to leave the impression that there is no seriousness in this study—for we found much to challenge our thoughts and actions. We now know that it takes a great many words, and words well written, to put out a good fifteen minute radio program. A great deal of planning is necessary to get all the supplies for a training school to the right place at the right time. And we discovered that evening meetings may more often be the rule rather than the exception.

But most important we gained some realization of the high place extension work maintains in the daily living of hundreds of Ontario County families — because the agents in that county believe in giving their best.

We say "Amen" to their activities; we're more than ever con-

vinced that extension is our first choice—and a field other Home Economics students might well give a place in vocational plans.

Alumnates

(Continued from page 12)

N. Y. and take a very active part in community affairs. Art comments in his letter "If I can progress in the field of art with as much rapidity as I have these past four years, then maybe I'll become a professional artist. But I'd like to be sure first. I can always make a living on the farm, I'm sure of that."

Our Cover Girl

(Continued from page 11)

summer work done at a playground, where she taught swimming. Incidentally, Ann has the distinction of being one of the few home ec students who doesn't knit.

Ann has a crowded schedule of meetings, rehearsals, and work at the libe, but she saves a few minutes each day just to "take it easy." Often she shares this time with her many friends in Dickson V by holding an informal song fest in the lounge.

M.T.

Let Howard

(Continued from page 11)

observations of European agriculture. Let remarked that he was impressed by the conservation consciousness of the farmers, their wise use of fertilizer, and extreme land utilization. Not many of the farms are suitable for extensive use of machinery, but European farmers could benefit by American research on plant varieties and minor soil requirements.

During his four years on the Cornell campus, Let has given leadership and support to numerous organizations. He is a member of the Round-Up and Ag Agents Clubs, is former president of the Young Cooperators, and has held a number of offices in the Cornell Grange. Last spring he was elected to Ho-Nun-De-Kah, and he is now acting as house manager of his fraternity, Acacia.

These activities illustrate an ability and liking for work with people, and with the addition of his practical farm knowledge, show that Lester Howard is on the right track in choosing extension work for a career.

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Community Corners

Twenty-five Years Ago In The Countryman

The Round-Up Club held its meeting in a church and compared the culinary abilities of the eligibles for membership at a dinner. During the feeding period (the courses were served a la bucket brigade), several members indulged in private contests which are usually tabooed in high hat circles.

The six Shorthorn clubs (2-year Ag students) combined to form one club, since there are only 120 two-year ag students, plus five Indians and several foreign students, enrolled; a slight decrease from registration in previous years.

Professor Meyers of ag ec is making a census of all farmer-owned business organizations, from which he plans to make a study of the causes of success and failure.

Professor Bristow Adams has ac-

cepted, for the fourth time, the invitation to judge the Ohio state newspapers at their annual convention.

Ag booters defeated Law soccer team for the University championship in a hard-fought game, score 1 to 0.

An unusual social event in the form of an old-fashioned husking-bee was held in "Daddy" Tailby's barn. Each of the fellows present had right by his side an incentive to find a red ear of corn, and there were no stags present to interfere.

"Just because Domecon was changed into the College of Home Economics, which makes the girls ineligible for Eastman stage, is no reason to believe that they will stop talking."

During National Honey Week (does this sound familiar?) R. B. Willson of the apiculture department gave radio talk on bees and beekeeping.

Omicron Nu

(Continued from page 14)

gates from chapters all over the country gathered.

Perhaps you have heard of two of the most famous members of this organization, Martha Van Rensselaer and Dr. Lillian Gilbreth. Certainly a booster in the field of Home Economics, it is indeed an honor for an undergraduate to be invited to join this great organization, Omicron Nu.

The Department That Doesn't Exist

(Continued from page 6)

to release the variety. Sometimes, though, things are complicated by conflicting test results which arise from different growing conditions."

Vegetable production in New York accounts for a large chunk of the state's cash farm income—32% in fact. For this reason, the importance of Dr. Munger's work cannot be denied. And when we realize that we are all vegetarians at least part of the time, and think of the many delicious uses to which vegetables can be put, we can only say, "Keep up the good work, Dr. Munger, we're getting hungry."



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Up to Us-- The Brannan Plan- or What?

(Continued from page 3)

ernment has invented an incredible scheme. There would be no more government pegging of farm prices. The farmer is to sell his produce in the open market for whatever price it will bring. This gives the housewife the benefit of a low price. The other prong of the scheme is to give the farmer his same old high prices by a subterfuge. A price level for produce will be fixed; then the government will pay the farmer the difference between the price at which he sells the crop and the price which the government guarantees him.

We Pay The Bureaucrats

"The farmer would thus be paid for one part of his crop by the consumer and for the other part by the government." But of course the consumer would really pay it all—plus "the additional charge of the

salaries of bureaucrats needed to run the show."

Secretary Brannan has thus far refused to estimate the cost of his scheme, but others have indicated it might run from five to ten billion dollars a year in additional taxes."

What do we think of this kind of a society and of agriculture supported in this way in particular? The Brannan Plan may never get to first base. We sincerely hope it never does. It has working against it most of the powerful farmer organizations in the nation.

Why Against It?

Why are they against it? Farm leaders see in the Brannan Plan the exact same pattern described so clearly by Mr. Flynn with regard to the whole economy.

A system whereby a farmer is assured a good income for whatever he produces is bound to encourage production. If he sells his crop for \$5000 and the government has stated that it is worth \$6000, the government will pay that farmer

the difference. Who wouldn't produce to capacity under as advantageous a setup as that? Well, what does overproduction lead to? What does the government do when it becomes a problem?

Limits Don't Work

We all know that they try to limit production and also that it doesn't work. Take potatoes. Limiting production there didn't work because of technological improvements which made limit on acreage a farce. Fertilizers, the best acres, intense spraying and so forth bring tremendous yields against which this government program is powerless.

From there we find that marketing quotas enter the picture as the only possible measure if the planned economy program is to succeed at all. The government looks you over and says you can sell so many potatoes this year. They put a restrictive penalty on those who sell over their quota to discourage any such idea.

The farmer needs and wants supports—hard times of the past have convinced most of us of their value. The Brannan Plan is too expensive a solution and will inevitably lead to too much control.

The Best Answer

The best answer lies in a "Stop-Loss Support" set at a level where the efficient producer is not going to make money on the support program. At the same time, neither is he going to suffer a loss because the support will be based on what it takes in the way of production costs (probably based on the average of the four previous years) to at least break even or make a reasonable profit—one that could be expected from the effort put into producing the commodity and not one that would be so large as to be practically a gift bonus payment.

Farmers cannot sit back and watch the stage being set and changed by others. Whatever we think and want we are going to have to fight for, using every ounce of tact, force and genius at our command. Let's take heed of the timely warning brought by Mr. Flynn and apply it to ourselves and our problems now while there is still time to turn back encroaching government control. W.M.W.



Armour Quiz . . . Test your knowledge!

How many of these questions on the livestock and meat packing industry can you answer?

Questions

1. How many meat packers buy farm livestock?
 4 400 4,000
2. Who are the cleanest people on earth on the basis of soap usage?
 Dutch Americans Chinese
3. About how many pounds of meat did the average American eat in 1949?
 130 150 170
4. How many people own Armour and Company?
 400 4,000 40,000

Answers

1. Armour and Company is one of 4,000 packers competing for supplies of meat animals.
2. Americans use the most soap—25 pounds per person per year. (Dutch, 24 pounds; Chinese, 20 ounces). Americans are fortunate in having plenty of soap as a by-product of animal agriculture and meat packing.
3. The average American ate a little more than 150 pounds of meat last year.
4. There are approximately 43,000 Armour shareholders.

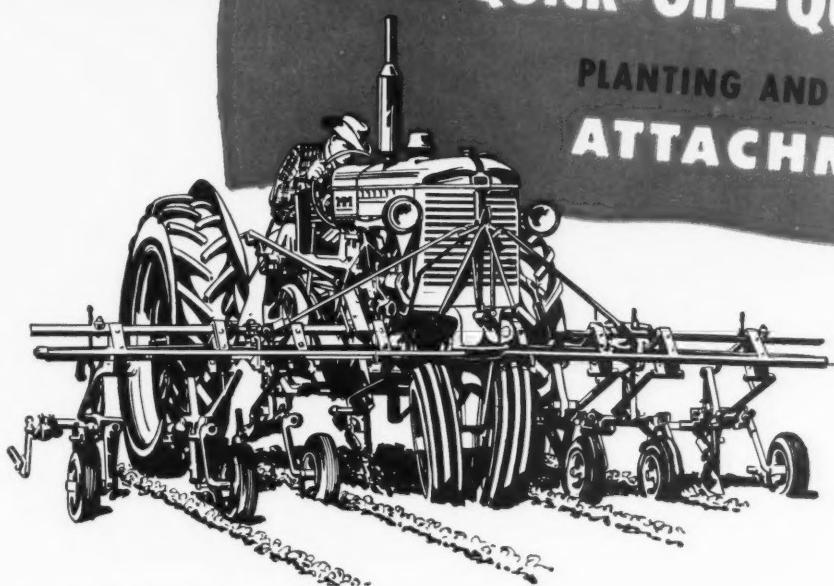
ARMOUR

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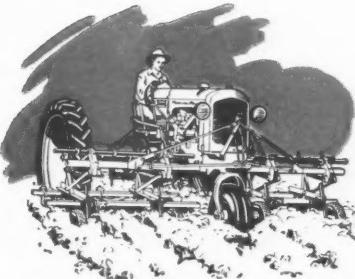


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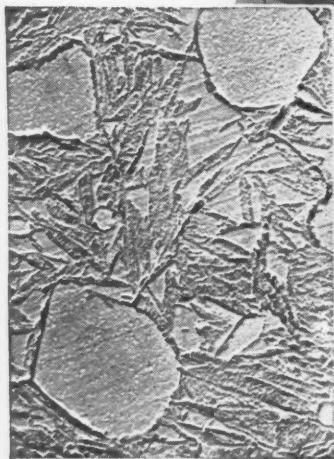
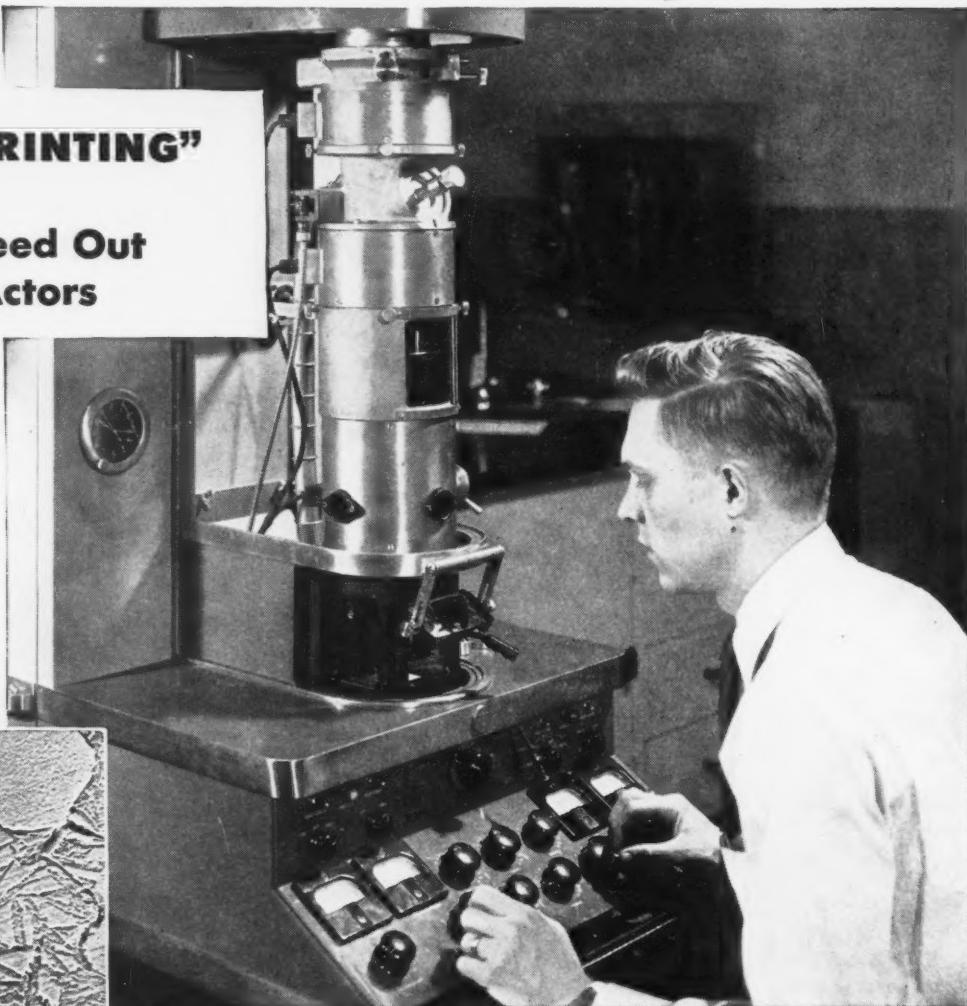
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Here's what an IH researcher sees when he looks at a sample of steel under the electron microscope. This is a picture of the internal structure of heat-treated steel.

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An electron microscope, which enlarges objects 100,000 times, helps IH researchers to study the make-up of metals. Minute particles that hide from ordinary microscopes are easily seen. This enables International Harvester technicians to "fingerprint" metals—to actually *take the measure* of particles in steel. These findings help

to solve practical manufacturing problems in IH factories.

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